

TELAMONA ARCHBOLDI, A NEW TREEHOPPER FROM FLORIDA  
(HOMOPTERA: MEMBRACIDAE)

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Nine strikingly marked male specimens of the genus *Telamona* were found among some Florida insects sent by Dr. S. W. Frost for determination. Except for one unidentified female collected in the same area three years earlier, nothing resembling these specimens was found in the United States National Museum collection which includes the F. W. Goding, E. D. Ball, and W. D. Funkhouser Membracidae collections. Literature search was no more fruitful. The species must be described as new.

The latest comprehensive taxonomic treatment of the genus *Telamona* is in Ball's (1939. Ent. Amer. 12:1-69) revision of the tribe Telamonini. Since that study only one new North American species of the genus (from California) was described. In Ball's paper the Florida specimens readily keyed to the "JJ" choice which leads to the species *westcotti* (misspelled *wescotti* in Ball's paper) Goding, *salvini* Distant, *reclivata* Fitch, and *vestita* Ball.

Along with *westcotti*, the Florida specimens have the posterodorsal angle of the pronotal crest rounded or obsolete (figs. 1b and 2b) and thus differ from members of the other three species where that angle is prominently subrectangular or acute.

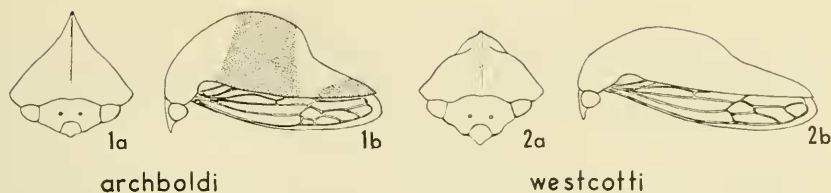
Separation of *westcotti* and the Florida form is readily possible by noting the shapes of the crest and the face. In the Florida specimens the crest is high and, in anterior view (fig. 1a), narrows gradually from base to dorsum, while in *westcotti* the crest is low and somewhat inflated so that in anterior view (fig. 2a) it narrows abruptly and very convexly to the dorsum. The face of the Florida specimens (fig. 1a) is much less triangular (clypeus protrudes less) than is the face of *westcotti* (fig. 2a). The most conspicuous difference between the two species is the unique, broad, transverse, dark brown band (fig. 1b) on the Florida specimens, a mark which is only slightly suggested by scattered mottlings on some specimens of *westcotti*.

***Telamona archboldi*, n. sp.**

Either of two characters will separate this species from all other members of the tribe Telamonini: The broad, dark brown, transverse median band on the pronotum; or the shape of the high, compressed crest which slopes back uniformly (without a sinuation at anterior base) from the metopidium and has the posterodorsal angle rounded (without a prominent or acute angulation).

Holotype female: Length 8.3 mm, width across humeri 4.5 mm.

The accompanying illustrations (figs. 1a and 1b) give a clear idea of the general shape and appearance of this specimen. Face shining, with fine, well



separated punctures. Pronotum with crowded coarse punctures, space between punctures forming irregular, fine, longitudinal rugulae on band along lateral margin of posterior process. Tegmina coriaceous on basal third, distinctly punctate almost to apex of costal cell.

Face and anterior margin of pronotum (including calli and humeri) yellow to greenish yellow. Pronotum yellow (but appearing slightly darker due to brown punctures) with a broad, transverse, brown band near middle, and a longitudinal stripe on each side near apex of posterior process uniting apically to form, in dorsal view, a reddish brown V. Tegmina reddish brown on basal third, with fuscous brown apical cloud. Legs dark reddish brown, femora and tibiae with numerous small, but distinct and sometimes coalescing yellow spots.

Males very similar to female in color and form, the metopidium appearing a little less tumid. On one male, the anterior edge of the median transverse band projects as a spur above and remote from the humeral angle.

Holotype female: Florida, Lake Placid, Archbold Biological Station, May 23–31, 1964, Ronald W. Hodges (USNM 69793). Paratypes: Archbold Biological Station, Highlands County, Florida, April 21 to 25, 1967, and May 3 and 5, S. W. Frost, 9 males (U.S. Nat. Mus.).

The female was chosen holotype to conform with Ball's practice of defining species from that sex so that more meaningful comparisons could be made in this group where males show considerable variability of structure.

The species name is derived from the surname of Mr. Richard Archbold in recognition of his interest in and aid for science, not only through the establishment of this biological station, but also for his generous cooperation in various other scientific ventures.

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